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SECURITY INFORMATION

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

# INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY Poland

SUBJECT Takiady Metalowe No 3 1 claw: Location/Production, Security, Personnel, Panstwowe Zaklady Lotnicze.

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## Zaklady Metalowe No 3.

a defence plant in Psie Pole, Wroclaw. 1.

"For purposes of camcuflage the name of this plant gets changed from time to time: 2.

-In 1949 it was called Fabryka Lilnikow Lotniczych 'Fasil'.

-From 1950 to autumn 1951, Panstwove Zaklady Lotnicze.

-From autumn 1951 to January 1953, Mytwornia Supretu Kommunickucyjnego No. 3. 4-Since January 1953 as of May 1953, Zaklady Metalowe No. 3.

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"It was known in the plant that there were altogether five such plants in Poland. No lis situated at Okecie in Warsaw. No 4 is at Bzeszow. 3.

"The plant building in Psie Pole is E-shaped and pretty old. It is said to have been a former German munitions factory, operated with slave labour. This is apparently true as the walls are still covered with inscriptions written by the slave workers in all sorts of languages. There are still barracks on the plant grounds. They are not used now and are being torn down one by one.

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- "The grounds are surrounded with a wall which has barbed wire on top and watch towers every 50-60 metres. The towers have machine guns and searchlights which rotate by night. The front of the plant faces the Olechnica highway, and is close to the loc 1 railway station. To get to the plant from town one takes the bus from Bij-Zelenski to Bierutowska. A special railway siding leads to it from the station. The plant production is loaded into cars on this siding by night. It is packed in large boxes inscribed with the words: 'Careful! Glass!' Diesel engines which make very little noise are used to move the freight cars.
- "The plant has 3000 workers, of whom 2000 are civilians, the rest soldiers.
- "I know for certain that it produces YAK motors and artillery shells two parts of a shell of 40 mm diameter. I believe that the plant also makes chronometers, anemometers, petrol gauges for planes and SHL motors for motorcycles.
- "Almost the entire management and technical staff of the plant is Soviet: colonels, majors, captains, airmen, etc. Only a few are Polish and these are of low rank: only one is a major; the rest are young subalterns.
- "The entrance of the plant is guarded by industrial guards (Straz Promyslowa). The towers on the walls are manned by the KBW. Every worker has two passes: one for the main entrance and another for his own department. The workers may not enter any departments other than their own. The tools are handed out by special trustees who may circulate from one department to another. There is a special anti-sabotage bureau, the referat wojskowy. copper is a metal in short supply, the screws were carefully counted. In order not

"About every tenth worker is searched on leaving the plant. Each worker when he 10. is hired must sign an obligation that for five years after leaving he will keep absolute silence on everything he has seen or heard at the plant. The obligation also states that should he break this promise, he will be tried by a military tribunal for the disclosure of military secrets. Most of the workers at the plant are young people, because the authorities apparently hope that they will be more loyal than the old workers. They are not given any political instruction worth mentioning, but discipline is purely military. 1951 the wages were quite good up to 900 zl monthly. In January 1952 Soviet norms were introduced. Nobody could earn more than 600 zl any longer; 400 zl.

75% of the total work force, The other young workers, about got the same idea but were not permitted to leave.

## Panstwowa Fabryka Wagonew

PAFAWAG produced not only railroad cars but also artillery projectiles and even 900 zl. per month there.

end -ENCLOSURE (A): Layout sketch which the source prepared of Zaklady Metalowe No 3 with legand

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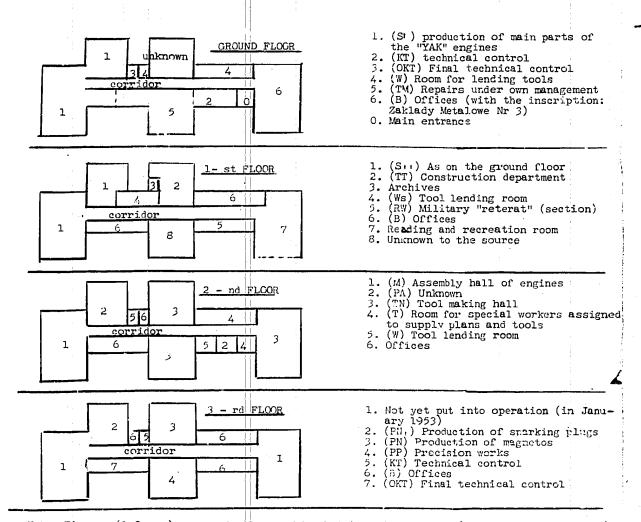
ENCLOSURE (A)

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#### Orientation sketch

partly of a communication equipment plant, now called Zaklady Metalowe No 3 in Wroclaw: Psie Pole, in Poland.

(This plant was called since the autumn 1951 "Wytwornia Sprzetu Komunikacyjnego" - communication equipment plant - but in January 1953 certain parts of this plant were renamed into Zaklady Metalowe No 3 (Metal plant No 3)



Note: Figures (1,2,...) are used only on this sketch, while letters (n g TN, in parenthesis) are the same as were used in the plant, at least up to January 1953.